Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) where most of its power will be derived from Thorium based fuels. Implementation of AHWR will also help establish all the related technologies for production and reprocessing of fuels based on Thorium.

Indigenous Production of Radio Isotopes

1614. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI RAJU PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Atomic Energy Commission is developing irradiation units to disinfect industrial products;

(b) if so, what are the various areas of operation of such equipment;

(c) whether the country is producing radio-isotopes to support such irradiation and industrial uses;

(d) if so, what are the targets of indigenous production of radio-isotopes for industrial, agricultural and medical goods-disinfection for the next three years; and

(e) whether there is a possibility of earning foreign exchange also on account of indigenous production thereof and if so, the targets fixed for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) Yes, Sir. Irradiation technology is being used to disinfect industrial, medical as well as food products.

(b) The Department owns and operates a plant for sterilization of medial products (ISOMED) at Trombay, Mumbai and one in Navi Mumbai for radiation processing of spices and other products. A plant for sludge hygienization (SHRI) has been set up at Baroda. Plants have been set up at Kottayam, Kerala for Rubber Board for vulcanization of rubber latex, one plant each at Shriram Centre for Industrial Research, Delhi, and Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (KMIO), Bangalore has been set up for sterilization of medical products. Yet another plant has been set up at Jodhpur for Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for R&D purposes.

(c) Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology (BRIT), a constituent unit under the Department of Atomic Energy is producing Cobalt-60, a radioisotope to support such units.

(d) Presently, BRIT can produce 1.25 MCi/year of Co-60 sources. After completion of an on going plan project, this capacity will be doubled by 2004.

(e) While there are such possibilities, our primary aim is to meet domestic requirements.

Production of power by nuclear power plants

1615. SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major nuclear power plants cleared by Government to produce power and by when these Power Plants would be able to actually produce power;

(b) whether the power produced by nuclear plants in Tamil Nadu would be sufficient to satisfy the Southern States through Southern Power Grid, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the nuclear reactors, which are used in nuclear power plants, if so, what action has been initiated to rectify the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The details of nuclear power projects cleared by the Government of India are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Date of scheduled commercial operation
1	Tarapur Atomic Power project 3 & 4 (2x500 MWe being uprated to 2x540 MWe)	Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPP-4: April 2006 TAPP-3: January 2007
2	Kaiga Atomic Power Project 3 & 4 (2 x 220 MWe)	Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga 3 — March 2007 Kaiga 4 — Sept. 2007
3	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project 5 & 6 (2x220 MWe)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP 5 — August 2007 RAPP 6 — Feb. 2008
4	Kudankulam Atomic Power Project 1 & 2 (2 x 1000 MWe)	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KK 1 — December 2007 KK 2 — December 2008